

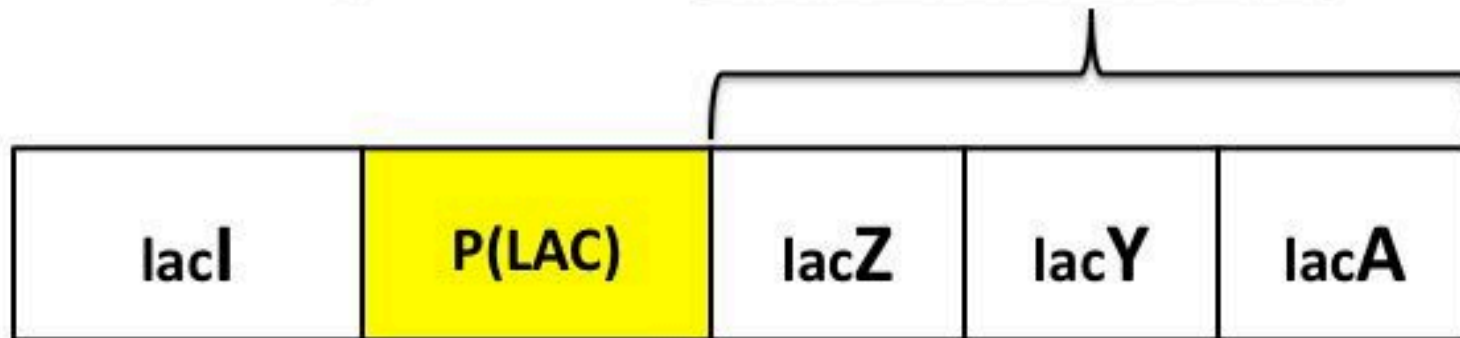
- Announcements
- Lab Quiz
- Pre-lab Lecture
 - ❖ Plasmids: Basics + Gel EP
 - ❖ DNA Ligation
 - ❖ Bacterial Transformation
 - ❖ Today in Lab: M2D4

Announcements

- Module 1 drafts returned tonight
 - 2 wks to revise, due 11 am Thu/Fri
- Module 2 versus Module 1
 - growing sophistication and self-reliance
 - in lab work *protocols will be less explicit*
 - in report *focus on core results (not each step)*
 - this doesn't mean don't ask questions!

lac operon

These three genes encode metabolic enzymes



↓
Encodes a lac repressor protein
that binds to O_{LAC} (operator)
turning it OFF.

↑
1 ATG
In turn, if lactose binds to the
repressor, it is made
inactive, turning ON expression
of P_{LAC}.

Plasmid Overview

↳ circular, ds, extrachromosomal

why? vector for inserting
a gene into an organism

antibiotic resistance



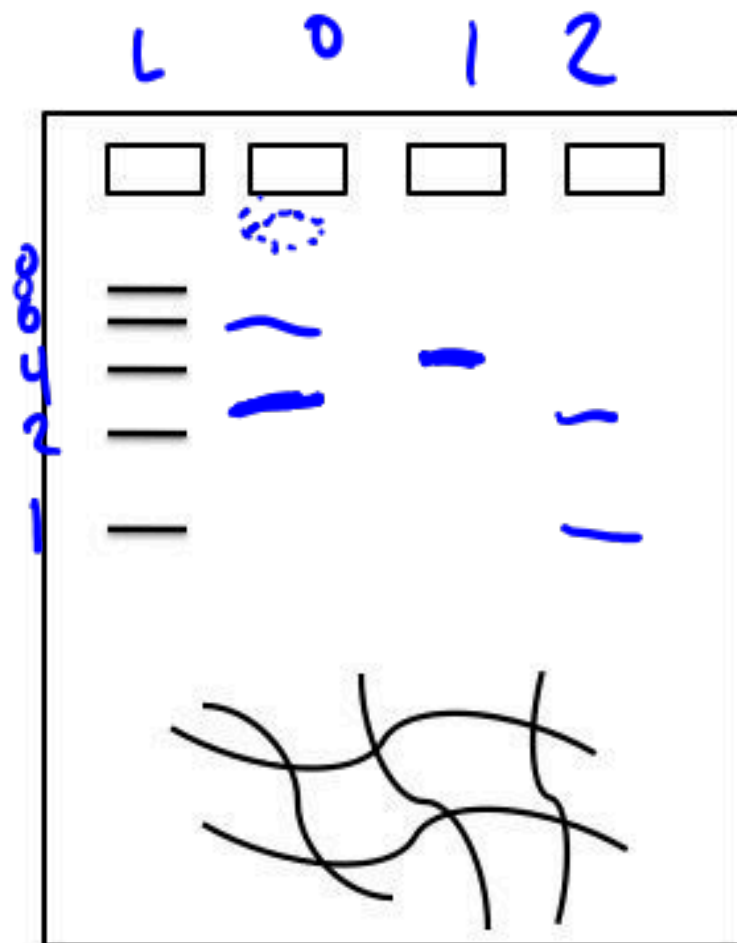
edge
vector
genes

ampicillin resistance
→ select bacteria that
have plasmid w/ Amp

origin dependent
affect copy #

ori

DNA EP: Shape-dependence



Plasmid versus linear samples

e.g., 4kbp plasmid

1-cut: linear, run w, ladder

2-cut: sums to 4kbp

uncut: supercoiled - faster

circular, (relaxed, nicked): slower

+ high MW concatamers

Restriction Enzymes for Cloning

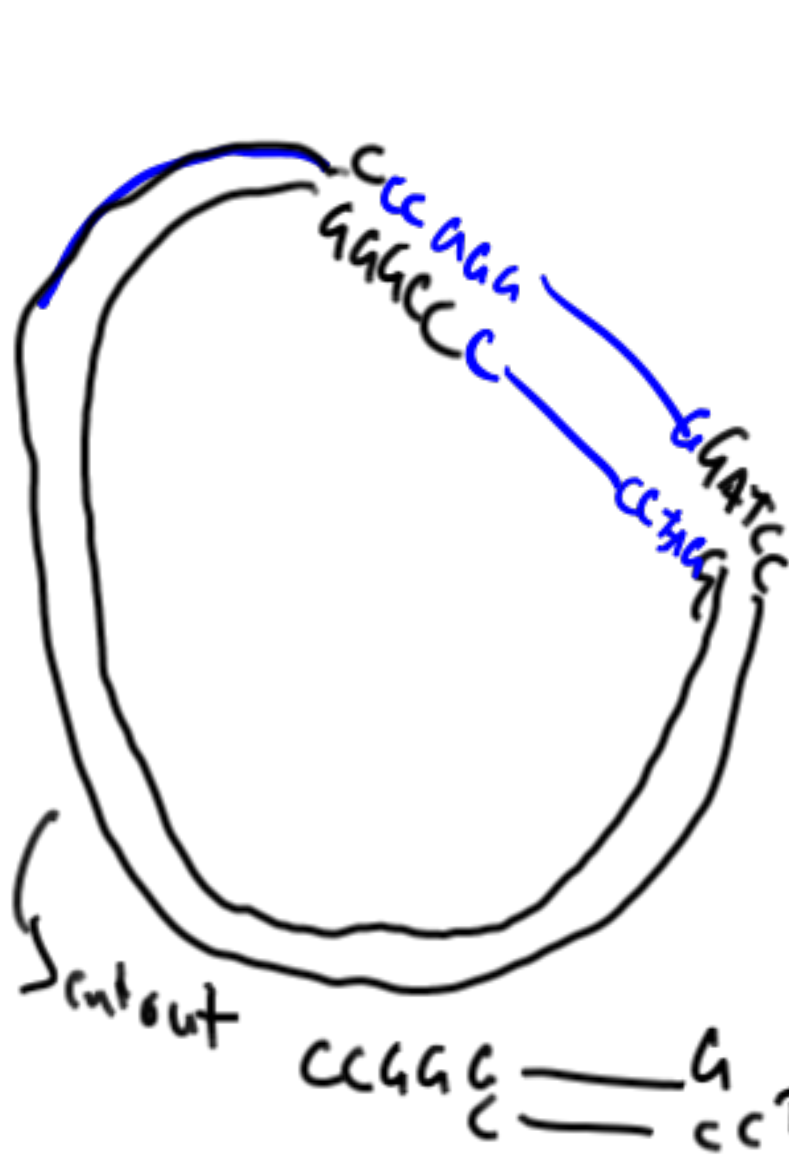


Diagram illustrating a DNA construct. The construct consists of a black line representing the pED-IPTG-1NS plasmid and a green line representing an oligo. A blue arrow points from the text "6kb" to the black line, and another blue arrow points from the text "ins" to the green line.

What if BamHI is 5' and XmaI is 3' on insert? *insert reversed*

ert? inset! reversed,
non-coding product,

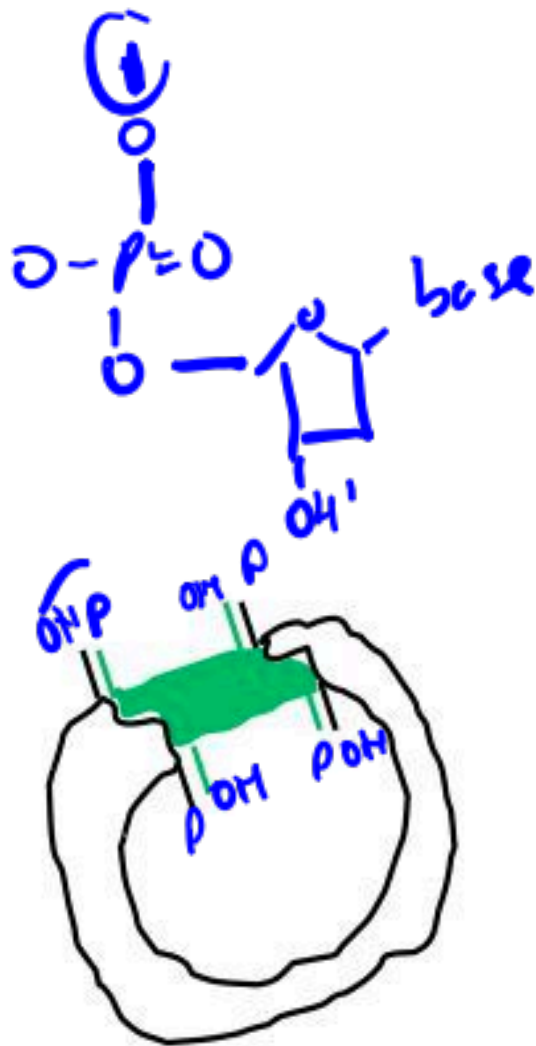
What if BamHI on 5' *and* 3' ends?

non-directional claying, bkb re-close

Can you get multiple inserts?

$-x \times 3 \times x \times 3 \times 3 -$

DNA Ligation



Reaction creates *phosphodiester bond*

Reaction requires *ATP*

What factors affect yield?

ratio of bkb:ins

[DNA], rxn. time

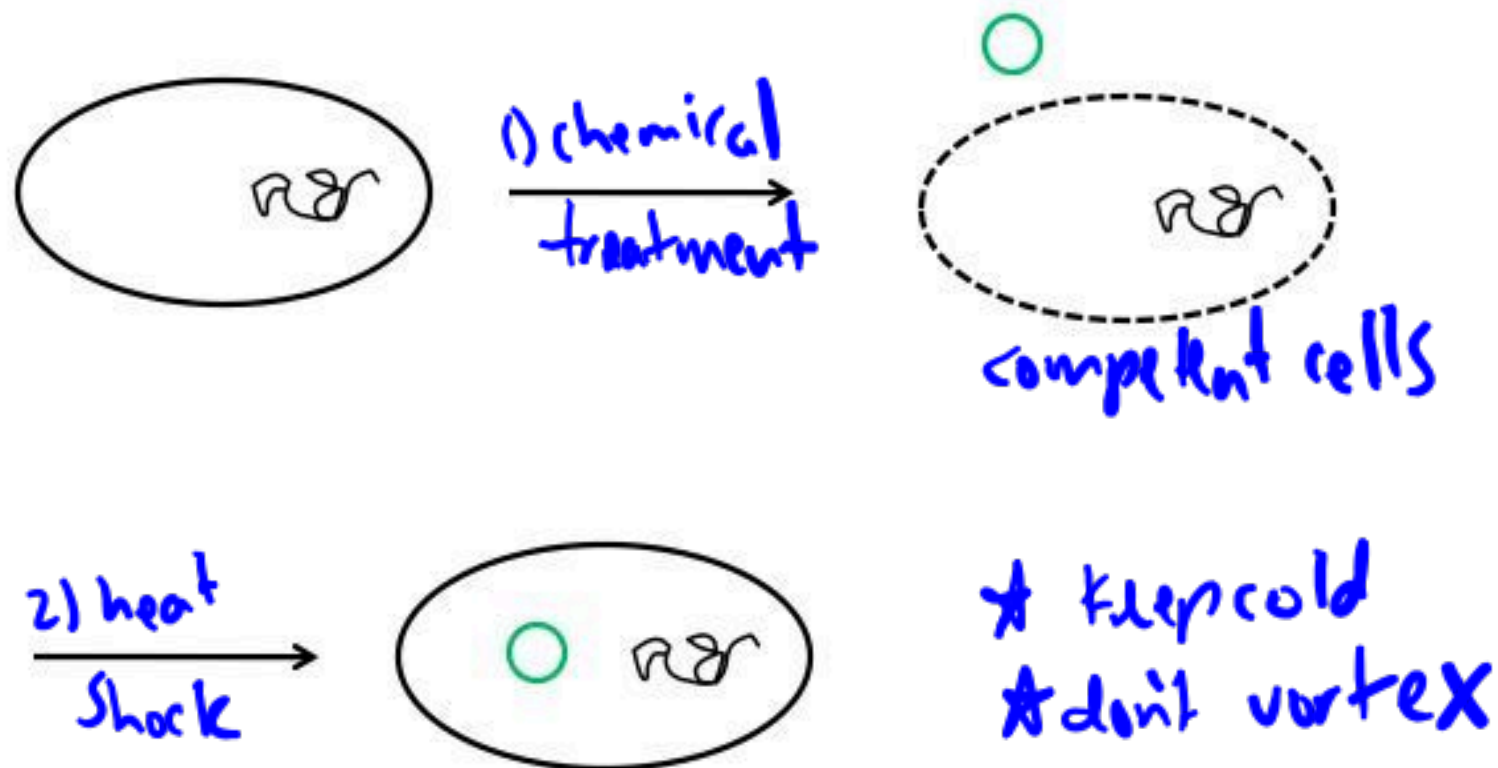
enzyme (conc., T, age, care)

How do we assess if it worked?

sequencing

diagnostic digest if possible

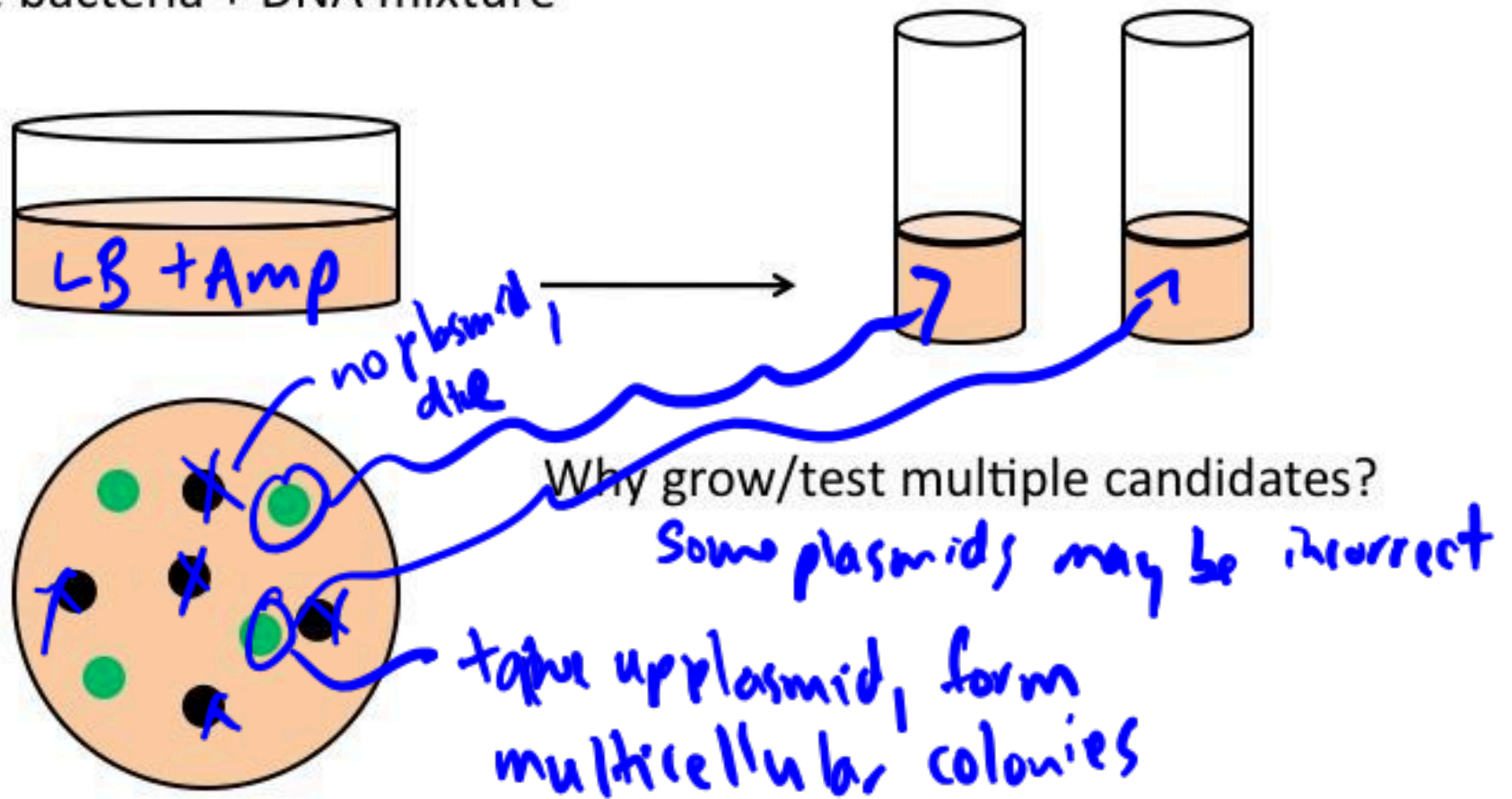
Bacterial transformation



other methods: electroporation, ballistics

DNA Amplification in Bacteria

Plate bacteria + DNA mixture



Transformation Controls + Outcomes

NEXT TIME

Sample	Expectation... What if?	Role

Miller assay calculation and result

x2 if plate assay

$$1 \text{ Miller Unit} = 1000 * \frac{(Abs_{420} - (1.75 * Abs_{550}))}{\text{min} \cdot (l * v * Abs_{600})}$$

if stock OD₆₀₀, use stock vol.
" diluted

What was the key finding from your first assay?

What do you expect from your new construct?

Today in Lab (M2D4)

- Decide on a workflow you like
 - Goal A: Ligation/transformation of pED-IPTG-YFD
 - Goal B: IPTG \rightarrow lacZ transfer function (plate assay)
- FNT
 - I will send an email when it's finalized
 - Have a great spring break!